1—General Haan of the American army reviewing French and American troops in Alsace. 2—One of the large German guns captured by the Canadians. 3—King George of Great Britain decorating an American soldier on French soil for distinguished conduct on the firing line.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Reorganized Serbian Army Starts an Important Offensive on the Saloniki Front.

BULGARIANS ARE IN FLIGHT

Franco-British Forces Closing Down on St. Quentin Despite Strong Resistance—Americans Shelling Metz—Austria's Peace Suggestion Promptly Rejected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With a regenerated and reorganized army, Serbia took the lead last week in smashing the Hun and his allies. Aided by French and Greek contingents, the hard-fighting Serbians struck at the Saloniki front held by the Bulgarians and certain German units. They struck hard, too, and within three days had advanced 12 miles on a 20-mile front, taking 50 towns, including the strongest of the enemy positions. At first the resistance was stubborn, but by Thursday the Bulgarians were reported in full retreat and the Serbians pursuing them day and night. The enemy threw in fresh divisions, but in vain, for they too were completely defeated. So swift were the flight and the pursuit that the Serbians had not had time to count the great number of prisoners taken or to estimate the quantities of material that fell into their hands.

This Serbian advance by the end of the week was seriously menacing the city of Prilip, one of the chief bases of the central powers in Macedonia. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may later be connected up with the operations of the allies in Albania, of which little has been heard lately. A good many authorities long have held the opinion that the war can be brought to a successful end soonest by a great offensive in the Balkan region, cutting off Turkey and Bulgaria from their allies and threatening Austria from the south.

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With the Franco-British pincers slowly but surely closing down on St. Quentin, the French and Americans in possession of the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames and steadily pushing toward Laon and the Yankees firmly established on their new lines in Lorraine, shelling Metz and threatening the great iron and coal fields of the Briey basin, the German high command last week was still clinging to the Hindenburg line through most of its length. The Huns had massed vast numbers of long-range guns and were resisting desperately, but their increasing dearth of man power was becoming more evident daily, and the prisoners taken, though well fed and clothed, were despondent and tired.

After several days of preparatory operations Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday attacked on a 16-mile front northwest of St. Quentin, from Gouzeaucourt south of Holnon Wood. Before nightfall the British had smashed ahead to a depth of three miles, taking Peiziere, La Verguiere, Epehy, Ronssoy, Villeret and other towns and bagging more than 6,000 prisoners. The primary object of the drive, which was made in a hard rainstorm, was to gain possession of the old British trench system of last March, running along an important ridge. Many of the best fighting units in the German army were opposed to Haig's men, but the latter attained their object in the main and at some points went further than had been expected. The artillery work of the Germans, especially with high velocity guns massed behind the St. Quentin canal, was more severe than for a long time before.

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Simultaneously with Haig's attack, the French hit the Boches on a ten-mile front south of St. Quentin, advancing more than a mile and taking four villages and hundreds of prisoners. Military critics express no doubt of the ultimate fall of St. Quentin, but the enemy is sure to put up a long, hard fight before he evacuates that keystone position.

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Stubbornly hanging on to the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames and improving their positions there, the French repulsed many fierce attacks last week and advanced toward Laon along the southern edge of the St. Gobain forest. The entire plateau southwest of Laon is under the fire of their artillery, and though they were moving forward with due caution, they showed no intentions of stopping.

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On the new American front in French Lorraine the infantry activity during the week was confined mostly to operations for the solidifying of positions, though the Yankees did push forward along the Meuse for a considerable gain. This brought Metz under the fire of their artillery and the bombardment of that great fortress city began at once and vigorously. It seems that the allies are now in a position to keep up the shelling of Metz during the fall and winter, if necessary, and thus its reduction, virtually impossible by direct attack, may be accomplished. The Germans now admit the importance of the American drive on the St. Mihiel salient, but the deception of their people through the official reports continues, as exemplified by the statement, one day last week, that American attacks on Haumont had been repulsed and the Yankees also had been beaten at Thiaumont. At that time Haumont had been safely held by the Americans for three days and Thiaumont was already five miles behind Pershing's lines. Fresnes, an important city, also was taken by the Yankees last week, and the line built by them now runs parallel with the Hindenburg line at an average distance of a mile and a half. Every day the German artillery has been deluging the old salient with explosive and gas shells, and the American gunners have replied most effectively, battering the towns held by the Huns and several times breaking up attempted infantry attacks, with severe loss to the enemy. The airmen on both sides were extraordinarily active and the Americans carried out a number of highly successful bombing expeditions over enemy territory. In one of these, however, a superior force was encountered and five of our planes were lost. Incidentally, the British reported that in the St. Quentin sector the Germans were using a new type of plane that carries eight men and bombs 13 feet long and weighing 2,000 pounds.

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All along the west front the air fighting was most intense. In one day the British brought down 66 enemy planes and lost 16, which indicates the fierceness of the struggle for the mastery of the air. The independent British air squadrons kept up their fine work in the bombing of German cities, notably Mannheim, Metz-Sablons, Treves and Frankfort. This brings howls from the Huns which are music to the allied ear.

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The bolshevik forces in Russia, for which some victories were claimed early in the week, later were reported to be retreating on both the northern and southern fronts. The Czecho-Slovaks along the Volga continued their advance, and the fact that they captured Perm, capital of the government of that name, indicated they were in a fair way to effect the junction of the forces which are fighting in western Sibera with those which have been engaged in southeastern Russia. As was predicted, the Japanese censors do not permit much news to come from the allied expedition in Siberia, but what does come is satisfactory.

In Russia the reign of terror instituted by the bolsheviki to suppress the counter revolution continues and unknown numbers of the opponents of Lenine and Trotzky have been massacred. The American government last week issued a series of articles exposing those two precious rascals as the paid agents of Germany, giving the text of many secret documents obtained by an agent of the committee on public information. All this made intensely interesting reading, but no one in America except a few highbrow "intellectuals" is surprised by the facts revealed, and there doesn't seem any way to get those facts before the Russian people whom Lenine and Trotzky and their crew have tricked and betrayed.

All the allied ministers who formerly were at Jassy, Roumania, including Charles Vopicka of America, have been arrested in Petrograd, according to a report reaching The Hague.

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Austria's suggestion of a "nonbinding" conference of all the belligerents to make clear their war aims and peace demands met with the promptest kind of rejection by the allies, President Wilson taking the lead in refusing to consider the idea. In two sentences he replied that America's terms had been repeatedly and clearly stated and therefore no proposal for such a conference would be entertained by it. In this Mr. Wilson was heartily supported by the entire nation, and his position was also thoroughly approved by the allies of the United States. Austria's suggestion, made with the consent of Berlin, admittedly was merely a "peace flyer," and there was little expectation in Hunland that it would receive favorable consideration.

No better reception was accorded the German offer of peace to Belgium. With unblushing effrontery Berlin asked the nation the Huns have ravished to drop out of the conflict, not even suggesting that they would make reparation for the horrible crimes they have committed there, and making the insidious proposal that the "Flemish question" should be considered and the Flemish minority that aided the German invaders should not be penalized. Belgium, of course, said "No" to all this claptrap.

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The political situation in Hungary is becoming extremely critical and the opposition to the government is growing bolder. Its leader, Count Karolyi, is quoted in dispatches as declaring that the central powers should accept President Wilson's 14 peace points as a basis for negotiations and that the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest should be abrogated. The pope seems to have scented chances of peace once again, for it was stated at the Vatican that if a diplomatic representation should be received by him from one of the parties, he would ask the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

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Substantial support for President Wilson's peace plans was received from the labor conference of the allied nations in London when the international relations committee recommended that the conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by Wilson, "thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

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According to figures received up to date, the total registration of the country under the new draft law was at least 12,800,000, or 100,000 above the estimated total. Of these the government proposes to call to the colors 2,700,000, to be added to the 3,200,000 men already under arms. It is planned to have 80 divisions in France before next summer, and to finance so great an undertaking the war department has asked congress to provide it immediately with an additional $7,000,000,000 in cash. Granting this, the administration and congress has the choice of increasing the amount of taxes provided by the revenue bill from $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000, or raising all the additional $7,000,000,000 from the sale of bonds and abandoning the plan of raising one-third of the cost of the war by taxation.

The various features of the revenue bill were swiftly approved by the house of representatives, one after another. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania proposed a tax of $3 a bale on cotton, but the Southern members rose in a body to the defense of the main crop of their part of the country.

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That there is no abatement in the stream of American soldiers being sent over to France is shown by the statement that 313,000 embarked for Europe last month. Of these, 180,000 were carried on British ships. One big success by the U-boats—from the viewpoint of the chivalrous Hun—was reported last week. The British steamer Galway Castle, carrying disabled soldiers returning to South Africa and many women and children, was torpedoed. One hundred and eighty-nine persons were lost, of whom 120 were civilian passengers.

TANKS DID SPLENDID WORK

Credited With Large Share in Recent Victory Which Wiped Out the St. Mihiel Salient.

Squadrons of American manned tanks, operating for the first time on a large scale in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, played an important and dramatic part in the defeat of the Germans.

Early in the action difficulties were experienced in getting to the front sufficient gasoline, although a fleet of gasoline tanks had been prepared to carry supplies. The gas tanks were attacked by the enemy or were mired, and it was here that American ingenuity came to the rescue.

Barrels of gasoline were trundled and rolled over the roadless fields by daring volunteers to meet the most pressing needs. Bobsleds, curiously enough, were found more efficient than wagons in carrying supplies, since they could be dragged over the mud without being mired, and on them hundreds of gallons of gasoline were conveyed to the fighting tanks.

One major whose machine was equipped with a 37 millimeter gun, instead of a machine gun, violated orders and went far ahead until he was within range of Nonsard. With one shot he knocked two Germans out of a church steeple from which they were firing a machine gun.

Another tank captured a battery of "seventy-sevens," but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn over the guns to them.

HUNS NEAR METZ ACCEPT DEFENSIVE

Bombardment of U. S. Lines Perfunctory.

IN SECOND-LINE TRENCHES

Only At Rare Intervals Does Enemy Fire Give Impression That Concerted Effort Is Being Made.

American Forces in Lorraine.—Entrenched in the second lines of the Hindenburg system, the Germans along the front southwest of Metz appear to have accepted the new situation. The tactics they are employing are wholly defensive ones.

The Germans are carrying out a half-hearted and seemingly perfunctory bombardment of the American lines. Even challenges by American and French patrols are refused by the enemy except where a conflict is inevitable.

Shells from German 77 calibre guns are reaching the American forward positions, while those from the 105's and the 150's are falling in the back areas. From time to time the shells reach points throughout the sector, but only at rare intervals does the enemy fire give the impression that a concerted effort is being made.

A bombardment that is heavy enough at times to be called a barrage, is laid down early in the morning. It is followed by another some hours later. The remainder of the day is devoted to occasional shots and attempts against the active Allied airplanes.

American observers, both aerial and those at fixed posts, report decreased activity behind the German lines. This is taken to indicate that the units battered in the American advance have been relieved by fresher troops.

A German trick designed to deceive the Allies has been discovered in the St. Mihiel salient, where the Germans abandoned large quantities of decoy artillery, big guns, little guns, mortars and even machine guns, made of wood and sheets of iron and tin. This dummy artillery has been found in various sections, for the most part in places where it could be plainly seen by photographic observers.

It is assumed that the Germans believe the Allies can be deceived by camouflaged artillery and had hoped that the Allies would plan a heavy attack on the sectors where the dummy artillery was located. Some of the larger "guns" were made of sheet iron mounted on worn-out wheels that were scarcely able to stand even light use. In one town a shop where this decoy artillery was manufactured has been found.

Five persons were captured by the Americans southeast of the village of Woel. They belonged to the 14th Storm Battalion and all agreed that even these crack troops are discouraged by the Franco-American successes north of the Marne and around St. Mihiel.

A night patrol of Americans captured the Germans without firing a shot. The Germans were sleeping when the Americans crept up around them and captured them. They said that the majority of the men in their company had been withdrawn from this region when the Americans began their concentration a few days ago. The low morale of the German Army was the reason that the resistance encountered by the Americans was not stronger, the prisoners declared.

One prisoner, a socialist, said the civilians in Germany are discouraged with the way the war is going and look upon the struggle as a capitalistic effort. There is great depression in all parts of Germany as the result of the recent successes of the British, French and Americans, he said.

"Germans everywhere are at last realizing the fact that the Americans are good fighters," he continued; "they appreciate the fact that the American successes are encouraging to the Allies and discouraging to the German soldiers." He said that the German troops estimated the Americans equal to the Germans as they were in 1914.

HUN RECRUITS IN MUTINY.

Refuse To Entrain And Are Fired On By Soldiers.

Amsterdam.—A large number of German recruits, mostly boys 18 years of age, refused to entrain for the front at Aix-La-Chapelle, according to Les Nouvelles, which says that the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the mutineers, of which eight were killed and many wounded.

SECURITY OWNERS WOULD SUE.

Anxious To Test Validity Of Railroad Contract.

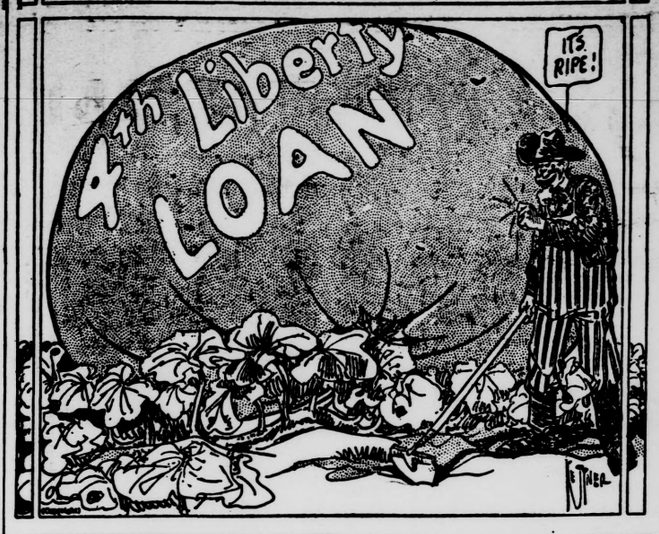
Washington. — Samuel Untermyer presented to Director General McAdoo the proposal of the National Association of Railroad Security Owners that a friendly suit be arranged to test the validity of the Government's standard railroad contract. It is understood the Railroad Administration will refuse to comply with the suggestion.

DANISH PRINCE ON VISIT.

Commander Of Navy And Head Of Invited Mission.

Washington.—Prince Axel, of Denmark, commander of the Danish Navy and head of a mission invited to this country to study the American naval organization, was received by President Wilson. The Prince went to the White House with Secretary Lansing and was entertained at dinner by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.

Some Pumpkin



CURTAIN DOWN ON DECEMBER 1

Manufacture of Non-Alcohlic Malt Liquors Prohibited.

WHOLE BUSINESS TO CLOSE

Breweries, Already Confronted With Restricted Output After October 1, Will Be Shut Down Entirely Two Months Later.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a formal proclamation just issued, not only prohibits the use of food or feed materials for the manufacture of beer on or after December 1, 1918, but bars the use by brewers of such materials in the production of any drink, alcoholic or nonalcoholic.

In other words, the whole brewing business is put out of business. Brewed beverages of whatever nature—beer, near beer, or other malt liquors containing any amount of sugar, glucose, corn, rice, fruits or any other grain—come within the prohibitory proclamation.

No food product may be used in the manufacture either of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages after October 1, except malt already made and hops. This means that the curtailment of brewing in this country actually goes into effect in a little less than two weeks, and rigid prohibition of the industry goes into effect two months later.

This drastic action was taken by the President, as explained on the face of the proclamation, "in order to assure adequate and continuous supply of food, in order to subserve the national security and defense, and because of the increasing requirements of war industries for the fuel productive capacity of the country, the strain upon transportation to serve such industries, and the shortage of labor caused by the necessity of increasing and armed forces of the United States."

Notice already had been given that brewing would have to suspend for the period of the war. A statement was issued by the Government more than a week ago announcing that at conferences held between officials of the War Industries Board, the Fuel and Railroad Administrations, the Food Administration and the Department of Labor, an agreement had been reached that brewing was an unessential industry in every sense of the word and that the materials, the transportation, the fuel and the labor used by the breweries must be diverted to other uses.

Even prior to that the Fuel Administration had announced that the supply of fuel consumed by the breweries would be withdrawn after December 1. This order alone would have paralyzed practically every plant in the country and, realizing it, the brewers began liquidating several weeks ago. Some of them already have closed up shop and have placed their property on the market. Others are running along in a limited fashion in an effort to use up such stocks as they have on hand, thereby saving themselves a measure of loss.

NOSE DIVE FATAL TO TWO.

Lieutenants Davidson And Gillette Killed In Texas.

Kingsville, Texas. — Lieutenant Davidson, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Lieutenant Gillette, of Hartford, Conn., were killed here when the airplane in which they were flying went into a nose dive and crashed to the ground from a height of several hundred feet. The men were members of an airplane squadron temporarily attached to Park Place Field here.

AUGUST TROOP MOVEMENT.

More Than A Quarter Of A Million Sent Overseas.

London.—More than a quarter of a million American troops were transported to Europe during the month of August. The exact figure (313,000) was announced by the official Press Bureau. Of the total 180,000 were transported in British ships.

MAY APPLY FOR COMMISSIONS.

Civilians From 18 To 46 Given Privilege.

Washington.—Civilians from 18 to 46 years may now apply for admission to central officers' training schools. The War Department announced that such applications must be made to army officers at various educational institutions. Men in Class 1-A of the draft and those given deferred classification on other than occupational grounds may apply for commissions.

SEVEN BILLION FOR THE ARMY

War Department Estimate for the Coming Year

4,000,000 MEN FOR FRANCE

This Brings The Money Sought For The Army In The Fiscal Year 1919 Up To More Than $24,000,000,000.

Washington.—Congress was asked by the War Department to provide $7,347,000,000, in addition to previous estimates, for carrying out the enlarged American military program for the coming year.

The new estimate is based upon plans for having nearly 4,000,000 American soldiers in France next summer and another million in training at home. It brings the money sought for the army in the fisca year 1919, up to more than $24,000,000,000, including the regular Appropriation bill of some $12,000,000,000 and a Fortifications Bill carrying more than $4,000,000.

Ordnance estimates of $3,585,874,660 are the largest items in the bill now proposed. They include fortifications, field artillery, small arms, motor cars and ammunition.

The Quartermaster Corps seeks, approximately, $2,500,000,000, and the provost marshal general's office $23,617,000.

The chemical warfare section asks for $198,800,000, which is a new item in army appropriation bills. The Air Service, which is now separate from the Signal Corps, seeks $178,750,368. Previous appropriations for the Air Service for the fiscal year amount to $884,000,000, while the total appropriations for aircraft since the United States entered the war amount to $1,300,000,000.

The total expenses of the government during the year are expected to be between $35,000,000,000 and $36,000,000,000. Appropriations now total $29,791,241,773, including $5,462,680,346 of contract authorization. In addition, the Shipping Board is expected soon to ask for several hundred million. Hearings on the new Appropriation Bill will begin in a few days, and an effort will be made, it is understood, to provide for some of the new estimates by authorization, thus holding the government cash expenditures during the year.

The increases asked for indicate the possibility of a change in the pending $8,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill when it reaches the Senate. Consumption taxes, according to congressional leaders, seem the most likely to be inserted for raising additional revenue.

"The submission of these estimates, which contemplate a very great increase in the Army, is a most complete and not-to-be-misunderstood answer to the Austrian peace proposal," said Chairman Sherley, of the House Appropriations Committee. Congress will unquestionably vote whatever amount of the estimates submitted, which upon hearings had it is found can be expended in such enlargement and equipment of the Army."

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Judge Craig, of the California Supreme Court, decided that Japanese born in California may acquire and retain title to real estate.

Four thousand men are in quarantine as a result of Spanish influenza in the aviation camp at Great Lakes, Ill.

Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the New York World, who murdered his wife, surrendered to the police.

Five negroes who participated in the Houston riot in August, 1917, were hange dat Fort Sam Houston.

Prof. Jens Iverson Westergard, of Harvard University, died at his home in Cambridge.

NEW HEAD OF ODD FELLOWS.

Justice Borst, Of New York Supreme Court, Becomes Grand Sire.

St. Louis.—Henry V. Borst, of Amsterdam, N. Y., a justice of the New York Supreme Court, was elevated to the office of Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the highest office of the order. He succeeds Frank C. Gowdy, of Denver. A service flag containing 100,724 stars has been raised in the convention hall.

U. S. REJECTS PEACE PROPOSAL

Wilson Acts Promptly on Receipt of Austrian Note

THE TERMS ARE UNCHANGED

Secretary Lansing Gives Out Answer Within Half An Hour After Its Reception—Stand Pat On Wilson's Peace Terms.

Washington.—The United States, as was fully expected, has unconditionally rejected Germany's peace feelers In doing so, the government has spoken for all the cobelligerents.

Almost immediately after receiving the Austrian government's note from the Minister from Sweden, Mr. Ekengren, Secretary Lansing issued this formal statement:

"I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

Mr. Lansing made this statement:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its purpose and proposal so plain."

Mr. Lansing's statement was given out within half an hour after he had received the Austrian proposal. It would have been forthcoming almost immediately upon the delivery of the Austrian note had it not been found necessary in order to avoid the possibility of grave error to make a careful comparison between the official text and that which was received in news dispatches last night from Amsterdam. Thus, emphasis was added to the declination, if any were needed, the quickness of the reply indicating the existence of no shadow of doubt in the mind of the administration as to what it should be.

There is some reason to believe that the Secretary acted with this unprecedented promptness in a matter of such great importance with the design not only to indicate clearly the position of the United States Government but perhaps to anticipate and prevent as far as possible newspaper discussions of the Austrian proposition which might convey to the enemy a misleading impression that there was any considerable element in the United States willing to consider a negotiated peace, such as the "nonbinding" discussions, proposed by Austria might develop.

While no reference to it was made in the reply which the United States Government is making to Austria, it is known that one of the most objectionable features of Baron Burian's proposition was the secrecy suggested for the "nonbinding" conferences. It was realized by officials here that the purpose was to barter away the rights of various nationalities in star-chamber proceedings, so that the victims would have no knowledge of their fate until it was beyond recall. This system of barter was particularly denounced by President Wilson in one of his speeches.

That the German people themselves were to be kept in the dark by these military masters and prevented from having any voice in the peace which was to be imposed upon them was regarded as an assured fact. There has been some apprehension in administration circles of a combination of great financial interests that know no nationality and fear the destruction of all wealth and business by the spread of Bolshevik ideas might in some way be behind this movement to bring about a peace and terminate the war before it had been fought to a clear decision. There is no such apprehension on the part of the administration of a cataclysm which will bring down all civilized institutions, and, instead, the General Staff has given every assurance that the war is proceeding to a reasonably early and complete victory which will involve the acceptance by the Central Powers of the only possible terms of peace—namely, those laid down by President Wilson.

There is some speculation in official circles as to what will be the next step in what is recognized as the great German independence peace offensive. Generally it is believed that the German and Austrian military leaders will point to the American reply as an evidence that they have done everything possible to bring about peace and thus try to straighten their people for another winter campaign. But another view is that owing to the intolerable conditions in Austria-Hungary there is more than a possibility of a breaking up of the quadruple alliance; that Austria, having gone through the form of making a peace proposal, which was promptly rejected, has thus cleared the way for her next step—an unconditional surrender on the terms laid down by President Wilson.

LEPER AGAIN AT LARGE.

Washington Police Scour City For John Early.

Washington. — The police were scouring the city for John Early, a leper, who escaped during the night from a detention house on the outskirts of the city, where he had been confined for several years by the health authorities. On a previous occasion he came into the city and stayed at a hotel two days before he was captured.

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OUR PARTY'S NEW LEADER

THE Republican Party, that once saved the Union when the Democratic party sought its destruction; that for more than a half century has brought great prosperity to the Nation, and won for its name honor imperishable—this great party, chastened by its past losses and once more united after two mournful quadrenniums of division and defeat, has had the wisdom to choose as its leader in the next National campaign, Will H. Hays, "a young Lochinvar come out of the West" to lead the party on to new triumphs.

Mr. Hays though young in years is old in political experience, and the fact that the National Committee overruled all the platform suggestions of the old leaders and chose his plan as the one best fitted to win, attests that wisdom.

He has the distinction of having phrased the briefest platform ever formulated in the history of American parties, its single plank broad enough to support the mightiest issues, these three momentous words, "WIN THE WAR!"

Mr. Hays, who is one of those rare products of society and government, a natural born leader of men, possesses a native genius for politics, politics in the noblest expression of the term, the science of government.

Though he has a pleasing personality, he is a bold fighter, not less courageous than courteous, as his late sharp retort upon the bumptions Tumulty proves.

Mr. Hays through the Publicity Department of the National Committee, is waging a dignified campaign warfare of argument based upon facts, legitimate criticisms of the blunders and evils of the Administration whose correction is necessary to win the war.

He never descends to vituperation, but in all his sometimes sharp utterances discloses a candor and fairness that makes his words all the more effective.

His speech August 30th at Indianapolis before the Editorial Association, is a strong, eloquent, patriotic appeal which will arouse Republicans everywhere to a clear sense of their duty to country and party in a way that will repeat next November on a huge scale the splendid victory just won in Maine.

HUN DEFEATS EVERYWHERE

GERMANY is meeting disaster on all sides. Not only has her boastful, finishing drive at Paris the heart of France, been turned into a rout that has almost driven the Huns out of France, but all her allies are suffering like defeats.

In the Balkans the Bulgars are fleeing like scared sheep before the armies of the Allies from Salonica, helped by the Greeks and the Serbs, till Servia is almost freed and Bulgaria itself about to be invaded after the capture of its military base with great quantities of munitions of war and supplies.

The Turkish armies of 100,000 have been totally overwhelmed in Palestine, 40,000 of them just captured and 40,000 more penned up for the same fate, by General Allenby, the British commander who a few months ago electrified all Christendom by replacing upon the turrets of Jerusalem the cruel Crescent with the peaceful Cross. These two defeats will shortly put Bulgaria and Turkey out of the war.

The treacherous Bolsheviki are also being cleaned up in Russia, by the Allies and the Czcho-Slavs; and the invading Austrians are balked by the brave Italians on the Piave. The enthusiastic Yanks, after wiping out the San Mihiel wedge in a week, are pressing on to take Metz, the key to Alsace and Lorraine, and that land, after 48 years of hateful Hun slavery, will soon be restored to heroic France by our countrymen who gratefully remember Rochambeau and Lafayette.

Austria is almost paralyzed; as a war factor her future aid to Germany will amount to but little. She is honeycombed with discontent and internal divisions, and liable at any moment to go all to pieces.

Within the German borders a like popular ferment is spreading and the suffering people are more and more demanding peace, some journals even openly and bitterly assailing the Kaiser and his dynasty as the sole obstacles thereto. Expressions of deep despair are common in the newspapers, for at last, throughout all Germany, they are awakening to a realization of the ominous fact that America's intervention has sealed the doom of their mighty armies.

No single fact is so significant as the universal spread of the peace movement. Both Austria and Germany are intriguing for peace, and these efforts begun over two years ago, are now becoming frantic. Germany is doomed, and her leaders know it, and her people are fast coming to believe it.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

"NAPOLEON said an army marches on its belly." We wish to supplement this Napoleonic wisdom with a little bit of our own, to-wit, that that martial belly must be kept well distended outward by pocketbooks back of the firing line, or it does not get far.

Our Yankee boys in France have started the Hun devils sprinting for Berlin; but to chase them quite there, and drub them so thoroughly that they will lose all taste for ravishing women, bombing hospitals and churches, cutting the throats of prisoners, maiming little children, crucifying American soldiers and practicing the rest of their numberless hell-born tricks, will require a deal of cash poured into Uncle Sam's war chest.

Our Democratic financiers have made a mistake of seven or eight thousand millions in their estimates of the amount which will be needed. This sum must be made up by increased liberality in Liberty Loan subscriptions in the Fourth drive beginning to-day. So, as you love God and your Country open wide your purses and help make a huge success of this Holy War to rid the world of the greatest Monster of Blood ever whelpt in the tide of time!

BIBLE WITHIN REACH OF ALL

May Be Well Described as the Most Valuable and Cheapest Book in the World.

The Bible is the most valuable and the cheapest book in the world. Its value we all acknowledge, but did you know that you could buy a complete Bible of 1,000 double pages for 30 cents in Germany and 17 cents in England and the United States? And copies of the New Testament are sold in England for a penny apiece!

In the thirteenth century a fine English Bible cost £30.

At that time the wages of a laborer were nine pence a week. So to buy a Bible he must save his entire income for 15 years.

Of course he didn't. He went to the churches, where the precious volume was chained to the desk to keep it safe, and there he read the exciting Old Testament stories or the beautiful Gospels, or more likely listened to a reader who was better educated than he.

In those days the Bible was valuable in every way. Today a workman may buy the New Testament by walking home one night instead of taking the car, or giving up the potato he had planned for his dinner.—From the World Outlook.

Explaining Turbine Engine.

"The best idea I can give of it," said an engineer, "is to liken it to those paper windmills which spin on the end of a stick and which are sold to children in the streets. A turbine, in fact, is like a series of those revolving wheels fixed one behind the other, only instead of being turned by the wind it is revolved by jets of steam. The turbine wheels turn a shaft inside a cylinder, in the interior of which are fixed a number of stationary blades which project into the spaces between each wheel. The purpose of these blades is to catch the steam and direct it on to the wheels at an angle where it will exert the most force. As the steam enters the cylinder it is caught by the stationary blades and deflected on to the blades of the first wheel, which are set turning. The steam then passes to the next until all the wheels are set whirling and the ship is driven through the water."

First Appendicitis Operation.

There was a time when appendicitis was quite a fashionable disease. In some parts of Europe is was known as the "American disease." The first operation for appendicitis was performed at St. Luke's hospital, Denver, Colo., in January, 1885. A young woman residing in Davenport, Ia., had the distinction of being the first person to have the troublesome vermiform appendix removed. The operation, necessarily, was in the nature of an experiment, and the patient was so informed, but she pluckily declared her willingness to submit to the knife as a last resort. It was not until about two years later that another operation of this kind was performed. Since then thousands of such operations have been performed in every hospital in the world.

General Education.

It takes a master mind to live entirely on its own thoughts, notably if one would not grow morbid, and a good book will do wonders to remake health by resting and awakening thoughts.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gaace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or befor the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenuel Close to Beach, Steel pier and al. attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3 00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains
Capacity 600
W. F. SHAW.

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918
Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science — Education
Home Economics — Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are
(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.
(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.
3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON
SEAFORD
MILLSBORO
MIDDLETOWN
DOVER
LAUREL
DE LA WARR

An Impartial Executor

This Trust Company as Executor and Trustee under a will is free from partiality and personal prejudice of any kind. Its only desire is to adhere strictly to the provision of the will and the law.

Make Your Coal Last Longer

Fix the fire earlier in the evening, light your Perfection Oil Heater and keep cozy-comfortable no matter how cold it is outside. You are sitting in only one room so why keep the whole house hot?

You can always take your Perfection wherever you want to be, any time of day or night. It gives a steady, radiant heat and it is *safe*. When you use

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

you are always certain of getting satisfactory results. For it has qualities not found in ordinary kerosenes. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so refined and purified that it burns without smoke, smell or sputter. Use it in your lamps and lanterns, too. It gives a clear, brilliant yet mellow light.

Go to your dealer *now* and select your Perfection Oil Heater. They are reasonably priced—$5.65 to $10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

Rayo Lamps
The always reliable light makers. Handsome designs for every room. Gives a clear, mellow light ideal for all purposes. At your dealer's.

Rayo Lanterns
Safest and best. Give a piercing, far-reaching light on the darkest night. Durable construction. Oil founts never leak. At your dealer's.

H. C. PRIESTER
"I MAKE THEM"
SIGNS
Of Every Description
YOU NEED THEM
A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars
BUICK AND CHEVROLET
SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. Shallcross, Prop.
Phone 110 for Demonstration

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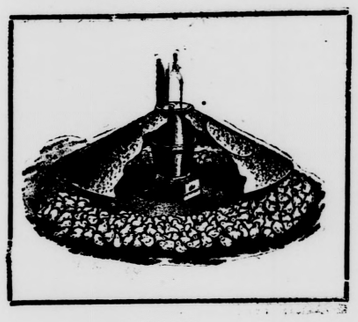
INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



THEY ARE
SIMPLE SAFE SURE
J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Fogel & Burstan

Cordially invite you to their Fall Opening of Exclusive Millinery and Outer Garments

Again Demonstrating this Store's leadership in Offering the Best for the Least

Stunning Trimmed and Tailored Hats will be displayed at our Opening

The little velvets, with high crowns, showing the pretty soft beaver facings.

The handsome velours, which are more popular than ever. Smart tailored models of Hatter's Plush, wing and ribbon trimmed. Also handsome black Lyons velvet hats, with colored facings and flowers, ribbon, embroidered and beaded trimmings. Nothing to surpass his collection of beautiful Pattern Hats from New York, and Stunning Models from our own workrooms using New York's newest ideas; about 300 hats to choose from.

We have a Special Department for Children and Misses

Women's and Misses Wear

Stylish Poplin and Serge Suits, in all colors, **$25.00**.

Handsome Broadcloth Suits, Navy, Burgandy and Black **$35**.

Velour coats, new fall shades, belted effects, with large collars inlaid with Kerami, others with fur collars, **$25.00** to **$37.50**.

Charming Serge, Satin, or Silk dresses, navy blue, black, brown and taupe, some embroidered, others braided, the new sash belts, tunic skirts, and bottom trimmings are shown.

Fall Waists of Extraordinary Value

Wise customers will be quick to avail themselves of these unusual buying opportunities.

Lingerie waists of fine voile **$1.25** to **$1.98**; Crepe de Chine waists, **$3.75** to **$5.50**; Georgette waists **$5.50** to **$6.50**.

Buy Liberty Bonds to help the Boys Over there

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The Transcript $1.00 Per Year

STATE AND PENINSULA

Out of 15 candidates for office in Sussex county seven are lumbermen.

Growers on the Eastern Shore are being offered 40 cents a basket for Keiffer pears by Baltimore packers.

Red Cross workers of Wilmington have opened a week's campaign to collect 20 tons of used clothing, shoes and underwear.

Churches of the Wilmington M. E. Conference have begun a State-wide campaign to collect funds for the preachers' pension fund.

The Sussex County Levy Court on Tuesday raised the price of feeding prisoners in the county jail from 30 cents per day to 40 cents per day.

Members of the Improved Order of Red Men from Delaware will join New Jersey Red Men in presenting an ambulance to the Camp Dix soldiers.

Milford sportsmen have protested against the pollution of streams with refuse from canning factories, which is said to be killing hundreds of young fish.

I. H. Rider, a farmer near Seaford, has just received returns from his melon crop, which amount to more than $2000, the price he paid for his farm two years ago.

To build a road on the Lewes beach from the naval base to the town of Lewes, the Sussex county commissioners have donated 15 cars of gravel from the county pits.

The Maryland State Automobile Commission has begun to make arrests of all drivers of trucks travelling over the Maryland roads and not carrying a Maryland license.

The Board of Health reports that only cases of Spanish influenza have been reported in Wilmington. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease spreading.

Joseph Herman convicted in General Sessions Court at Wilmington of embezzling money from the American Express Company, was sentenced to four months in the workhouse.

A number of horsemen of Sudlersville and vicinty have organized a racing and driving association with Thomas Smith, president; R. Oscar Hoe, secretary, and Neavitt Booker, treasurer.

The Knights of Pythias in Delaware are making elaborate arrangements for celebrating the golden jubilee of the order in Wilmington in connection with the annual meeting of the grand lodge.

George M. Smith, of Wilmington, on Monday became superintendent of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad. He succeeds P. L. Groves who has been transferred to the post of superintendent of the Monongahela division.

According to a report in the hands of the Maryland Council of Defense, made by F. B Bomberger, acting director of the State agriculture extension work, the Maryland crops as a whole will prove a disappointment over previous expectations.

The Chautauqua for Georgetown again next year is assured, guarantors numbering more than one hundred having been secured. The attendance this year at the Chautauqua exceeded that of any previous year since it has been coming to Georgetown.

More than 9,000 additional nurses will be required to meet the needs of the army alone between now and January 1, Brigadier-General Charles Richard, acting surgeon-general, says that 50,000 nurses will be required in less than a year to meet the demand.

To guard against a wholesale outbreak of Spanish influenza in Wilmington, Mayor Lawson has appointed a committee of three to confer with the Women's Committee of the State Defense Council relative to arranging for isolated quarters for patients. At the conference in Mayor Lawson's office, Mrs. Coleman du Pont offered a home in the country, where patients could be cared for.

Because of so many cases of Spanish influenza among both the teachers and the pupils of Newark School and as a precautionary measure, the Board of Education has closed the public schools for the remainder of this week. Principal Phineas Morris, Assistant Principal Miss Addie Wilson, Miss Mary Houston and Miss Harriett Wilson are among the teachers who are sick. Two deaths occurred in Newark Sunday as a result of the disease, pneumonia having developed.

Washington College, Chestertown, has been designated by the War Department as an institution to furnish a unit of the Student Army Training Corps. This is one of our oldest colleges, beginning its one hundred and thirty-seventh session on September 18. This army course offers special inducements to young men 18 years old or over, who satisfy the entrance requirements of the college. Members of the corps will receive, in addition to pay, subsistence, uniform, and tuition.

Almost crazed by the death of her only son in France, Mrs. Washington Murray, of Selbyville, was struck with an automobile Tuesday, and injured so badly that it is feared she cannot recover. Mrs. Murray was crossing the street to a neighbor's house when a car driven by Samuel Layton came up. She was so startled that she started to dart out of the way, while the driver swerved the car to avoid her, and she ran directly into it. Her collarbone was fractured and she was injured internally. Layton gave himself up at once and was held under bail to await the result of the woman's injuries. Mrs. Murray had just received news of the death of her son, George, in France.

HOME OF CEREALS UNKNOWN

History Has No Record of Where Most Important Human Food Had Its Origin.

The origin of wheat is lost in hoary antiquity. Even the original home of the cereal plants of which bread is being made is not known, all the researches and hypotheses notwithstanding. Where wheat, spelt, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, etc., first offered man their grainy ears for good is an unsolved problem. But that originally bread was not roasted or baked, but eaten as dough or paste, may be inferred from its relation with the word "broth," both of these words being derived from the root "breowan," "bru," to brew. In all probability it was originally the boiled coarse meal with nothing added to it but salt. The leavening and baking of the bread was a later development. The origin of these processes is a matter of speculation; but so much is certain that baking preceded the leavening of the bread that causes it to rise; also that the original form of the bread was not the loaf, but a kind of thin, flat cake like the matzoths, or unleavened bread of the Jews, or the tortillas of the Mexicans. Like these, it was probably roasted upon intensely heated flat stones.

With the discovery of the leaven the flat cake increased in height until it assumed the form of our loaf.

Proper Locomotive Signals.

Experiments conducted by the Southern Pacific railroad to find the most efficient means of handling the locomotive whistle show the average motorist or pedestrian is familiar with the standard crossing signals—two long and two short blasts—and that, unless the signal is given just so, he is apt to dispute priority right to a crossing. Superintendent T. Ahern, in a letter to engineers, says: "Extensive tests show that a whistle out for a station signal should never be less than five seconds, the long blasts of the crossing signal, two and a half seconds, and the short ones, one second. Particular care should be exercised to cut off the blasts sharply and not to slur them. It is of the utmost importance in causing sound to travel that these instructions be carried out."

Eastern Folklore Character.

A character in folklore with whom the Occidental world has only slightly familiarized itself is Nasr-ed-din Hodja, the Turkish Till Eulenspiegel. Lineally the Hodja, holy man, as he is known, draws his descent from Aesop; but during the course of centuries his nature became somewhat changed. From the wise man he was transformed, gradually, into the simple bucolic fool, who, in spite of his folly, has certain very winning traits. As a rule, however, poor Nasr-ed-din gets the worst of every deal he is mixed up in, as has his unfortunate and muddling race. Only every now and then does tradition allow him to come off victor in an intellectual encounter.

Appreciated British Oysters.

As early as 50 B. C. the fame of the British oyster had extended as far as Rome, and Sallust seems to have been more impressed by the oyster than by any other feature of the country, for he wrote: "The pearl fisheries there is some good in them, after all—they produce an oyster." In 80 A. D. oysters were exported from the Thames estuary to Rome, and ever since that time England has had an oyster industry of respectable proportions, although for many years the supply has been inadequate to fill London's gigantic demands, and importations from the United States, Holland and France have been necessary.

No Detriment.

Feast—I see that blond typewriter of yours chews gum.

Crimsonbeak—Yes, I've noticed that.

"And don't you think it interferes with her work?"

"By no means. I had one before her who didn't chew gum, and her spelling was quite as bad."

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
SEPTEMBER 24, NOV. 19
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
DAYETT'S MILL
SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
DEC. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
SEPT. 25, OCT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 26, NOV. 19, DEC. 31.
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M
KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT 30, NOV 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
MONDAY, SEPT. 23d, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING SEPTEMBER 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
THURS. and FRI. SEPT. 26 and 27
From 2 to 4P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
September 14th, 28 October 12th, 26th; November 9th,
30th; December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 9th, November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended,

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundre

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P M

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY
During SEPTEMBER 1918,
From 2 P. M until evening

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum, On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto).

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the house.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State, of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid, and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the Pouse.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 15, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State,

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary" as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunth set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing An Amendment To Section 15, of Article II, of The Constitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the presiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State.
HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Approved April 9, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, ntitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON
Secretary of State.

Larrowe's
BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other diaryman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed:

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG-SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal conteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat Bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

WE HAVE ONE CARLOAD OF THIS FEED ON HAND

For Sale and Guaranteed by

FOURACRE & CROSSLAND

Middletown, Delaware

Wanted

Operator on Power Machines, for Infants and Children's wear, steady work, and good wages, Also work given out to home sewers.

Apply to Factory.
A. ROSENBLATT SONS & Co.
Townsend, Del.
Mrs. Charles W. Jones, Mgr.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

The Transcript $1

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world fon more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE.

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

Frock and Fabric

Simple Garments Regarded Best for Present Wear.

Charm of Summer Clothes Has Worn Off and Fall and Winter Plans Receive Attention.

Just now is the betwixt and between season. The newness of summer fashions has worn off, and plans are being carried out for fall and winter clothes. One lives in the present these days, in fashions as well as everything else, and with the simple timely frocks, whose lovely fresh colorings and sheer textures are valuable aids in presenting to the world that "bien soiguee" appearance that is the secret of true chic.

There is apparently no limit to the variety of materials. All the old favorites and many new ones have made their appearance. Soft pastel shades and neutral tones with here and there a bright tint for emphasis, reveal a sense of fitness which with women is almost an instinct. Dotted muslin, organdie whose surface is broken by tiny hairline stripes or checks, embroidered batistes and voiles, as well as mull which is found in such a wide range of beautiful shades are featured in any number of delightful little frocks whose chic simplicity is accentuated by their lack of trimming. One type of gown is made of pale corn color mull with chemisette, cuffs and sash of crisp white organdie. It would be quite as attractive if developed in fine French voile or dimity.

Every woman to her taste this year, especially in the choice of materials, for happily the set rules of other days have gone by the board. It isn't so long ago that a silk gown was a costume reserved for occasions more or less ceremonious. There is scarcely any time during the day or night when silken garments cannot be worn with the utmost propriety. This summer is decidedly a silk summer, and nothing could be more attractive than the clothes designed for country wear. One dares not think what would happen to some of the startling costumes if they were subjected to only a few, for most of the silk fabrics are made to withstand the effects of rough wear.

The next two months are particularly trying. One does not feel like indulging in more summer clothes, and with the exception of hats, autumn modes are still in the distance. There are some wonderfully alluring veils whose interesting and novel patterns help to create that little air of elusiveness characteristic of a chic Parisienne.

Very pretty is a veil that has a large mesh and a delicate tracery undoubtedly inspired by the crackle work of batik prints. The border is more definite, and while the veil may be worn entirely over the face, a far more piquant effect is given if it is arranged so that the border comes just to the top of the nose. Another veil as chic and most becoming has spiral designs made of graduated chenille dots. A wide border formed of inch-wide squares outlined in chenille, appears on a veil as smart as it is new.

SHIELD FOR CHIFFON SLEEVES

Protection Need Not Be Disfiguring or Conspicuous if Made From Fine Material.

Have you ever had any difficulty with your sheer chiffon and georgette sleeves drawing and wearing into holes across the upper forearms? Or perhaps you have been afraid to risk the danger of their doing this very thing, and for that reason have denied yourself the pleasure and satisfaction of putting transparent sleeves in your silk and serge frocks. In either event, you will be glad to know of a simple little device which is a sure proof against this particular form of annoyance and waste.

The beauty of a transparent sleeve is the lovely soft line it gives the shoulder of a blouse, and so its whole object would be entirely refuted were any bulky sort of lining made for it. But, as in most cases, it absolutely refuses to stand the strain of wear unaided; something must be done to reenforce it. This can be done very easily, and almost invisibly, by cutting a shield-like shape from some soft and pliable material such as indestructible chiffon or china silk, and fastening it into the armhole under the sleeve and across the upper part of the arm. Then the transparent material of the sleeve is tacked lightly to the lower edges of this piece, thus removing all strain from the shoulder to the middle of the forearm. As this is the very area in which the greatest strain is applied, the use of this little device will ensure just about twice as long a period of wear for the sleeves thus safeguarded. And the shield protection need not be at all disfiguring or conspicuous if it is made from fine enough material of just the right shade, and set in carefully without drawing or pulling.

LOOSE PANEL EFFECT

The gown pictured is of navy blue satin and exploits the long panel in both back and front. Tiny buttons define the edges of the panel, which is weighted across the hem with heavy twisted silk fringe. The sleeves are long but slightly full from the wrist up and there is a suggestion of drapery at the hips. The normal waistline has a crushed girdle. The V-shaped neck is finished with a white collar.

COZY, ARTISTIC LIVING ROOM

Sunshiny, Floor Covered With Neutral Gray Filler Carpet, Walls Blue, Woodwork White.

One of the most beautiful living rooms the writer has ever seen, observes a correspondent, was a bright, sunshiny one, with a floor covered with a neutral gray filler carpet. The walls were in plain old blue, the woodwork white. The dull brick fireplace, with the white overmantel, and the built-in book shelves, were quite noticeable features in the room and decidedly helped the colonial furniture.

For there was a mahogany gateleg table in the center of the room, a large armchair and a wall chair with a rush seat.

A huge wing armchair upholstered in rose and blue chintz was drawn up to the fireplace, and seemed to dominate the room.

The chintz was repeated in the side-drapes at the windows. And the beauty of it is that a room like this is within the reach of almost anyone!

USEFUL HINTS TO KNITTERS

Things to Do and Not to Do, According to Advice by an Authority to Beginners.

Here are a few suggestions offered by an authority for beginners knitting socks:

Keep scissors, tape measure and wax in knitting bag and a large-eyed needle pinned on sock, ready to splice yarn, and wax end of yarn before putting in needle.

Stitches are more easily taken up if needle is put in top of stitch, but first time knitting around knit the lower part of it, or it will be one-sided.

If you drop the loop of a knit stitch, place it on needle back of stitch, insert the needle in stitch, as if to pull, and put over loop; if it is a purled stitch, place loop in front of stitch and bring stitch over loop toward front.

A stitch dropped several rows can be taken up with crochet needle placed in stitch; with hook down, pick up first loop, turn needle and take up another; continue until all are taken up.

FROCK THAT SHOULD PLEASE

Navy Georgette Crepe, Devoid of Trimming, Except for a Girdle in Colored Wool.

Particularly desirable because of its inconspicuous and good taste development is a frock of navy georgette crepe, devoid of trimming except for a girdle worked in several kinds of gaily colored wool. In a frock of this type with a comfortable and easy-to-slip-on coat of fur or cloth a woman is well and appropriately dressed for every hour of the day and for most of the events of the evening as now arranged.

This dress, like many others of the season, depends upon the soft draping of the fabric for its detail of design, and while folds upon folds of georgette are arranged in this model, it still maintains the slim silhouette of the moment and portrays slightly the tendency toward a bobble effect at the hem.

The sleeves possibly are the most unique details—fitted cuffs to wrist length, with bell-like overpleaves draped at the elbows in a sort of wing-like shape.

Some Bag Newness.

Brocades in metal effects are combined with velvets on many of the bags; for instance, on a saddle-top frame the saddle top is covered in the metal brocade and set in a rim of hammered silver, and this placed on a chiffon velvet bag. This saddle shape is also made up in tortoise shell and used for the velvet bags.

Velvet Ribbon Sashes.

Some of the new frocks of silk and muslin have sashes that are mere lengths of velvet ribbon, tied loosely at the back or knotted at the side. The velvet is not very wide. Often there is a length of narrower ribbon in the same color about the neck of the frock.

The Buttonless Suits.

Many of the newest suits and long coats show no buttons at all down the front, but if used at all buttons are in long, closely set rows, frequently at the sides of the skirt part of the jacket.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D. Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 29

REVIEW.

SUBJECT—What It Means to Be a Christian.

SELECTION FOR READING—I John 3:1-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue but in deed, and truth.—I John 3:18.

Perhaps the best way to review the lessons of this quarter will be to take the several lessons and note their bearing on the subject chosen for review; namely: What it means to be a Christian. In order to get the best results, assignment should be made of the several lessons to different parties to come prepared to give the teaching of the particular lesson on the subject. The following is suggested as a possible way of presenting the matter.

Lesson I. It means that each individual must exercise faith in Jesus Christ as a personal Savior. One may have his heart opened by the Lord while listening to the Word of God at a stated meeting, like Lydia, or be convinced through the manifestation of the mighty power of God, as the Philippian jailer. In all cases it is the one Savior and the one faith.

Lesson II. It means that those who have really exercised faith in the Lord Jesus Christ will attentively read God's Word. Even a great statesman like the Ethiopian Eunuch will be blessed in its reading, for the Word of God converts the soul, makes wise the simple, puts gladness into the heart, enlightens the eyes, satisfies the longing soul, warns against dangers, and brings reward to those who obey its precepts.

Lesson III. It means a life of personal prayer and communion with God. The one who has become a child of God has the glorious privilege of coming to him with his needs with the assurance that God will supply them. God is more willing to give to his children than any earthly father is to his children.

Lesson IV. It means a life of obedience to the Word and will of God. Prompt and definite obedience will be rendered, even to the separation from business, and the ties of nature, when such stand in the way. Peter, Andrew, James and John obeyed, and it meant to them great spiritual blessings. From fishing for fish, they were promoted to fishing for men. Obedience to God pays. The disciple of Christ will treasure up his words.

Lesson V. It means growth in grace. Jesus himself grew in wisdom and in stature, and in favor with God and man. Merely accepting Christ is not enough; there must be growth.

Lesson VI. It means a life of helpfulness to others. One who has been made a partaker of the Divine nature will, like his master, give himself in helpful service to others. He will be a neighbor to the needy and unfortunate, even as the Good Samaritan. Being good in himself, he will be doing good to others. He will use every opportunity to do good.

Lesson VII. It means attendance at the place of worship, receiving the teaching of the Word of God, partaking of the communion, and rendering service in some capacity in the church.

Lesson VIII. It means confessing Christ before men, and waiting with expectant hope for the coming of Jesus Christ from Heaven. The grand incentive for faithfulness in witnessing for Christ is the assurance that he will come again.

Lesson IX. It means that we will give of our possessions to the poor and needy, love our enemies, and refrain from censorious judgment. God estimates our gifts, not by their size but by what we have left.

Lesson X. It means that one will strive to conquer his evil propensities, not allow covetousness to master him as did Ahab, and separate himself from those who walk in darkness. He will exercise great caution lest he become overcome by the devil.

Lesson XI. It means being holy and true, in order that we may preserve from corruption the great mass of men and enlighten those in darkness, preaching the Gospel to every creature, conscious that the presence and power of Christ will abide.

Lesson XII. It means that every talent entrusted to us will be put to use, so that when the Lord comes we can make an account to him which will secure his commendation and reward.

After Asking God.

It may wound God sorely to have us keen on asking him for what he wants to give us and what we ought to have. And we can defraud ourselves by thus asking God. For example, we need power in our lives; spiritual, supernatural power, if we are to live normal, victorious, efficient Christian lives. Now it has been truly said that "the way to have power is to ask for it." But what then? Many a Christian has done that, and is continuing to do it, just asking God hour after hour, and day after day, for power. And all the while God is patiently, longingly waiting for that one to take what he has asked for and what God eagerly offers. So that the way to have power is, not merely to ask for it, but to take it. That is, to believe, in blind, cold faith, that God has heard and is answering. God pledges us his word for this. Let us keep from wounding him by a continued asking for that which he freely gives.

The Greatest Teachings.

There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the prophets; and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach. —Milton.

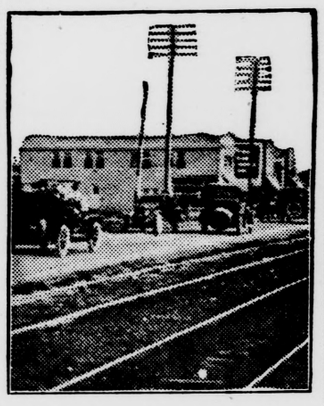
Any Gospel that leaves out the atoning blood is something substituted for the only Gospel God has ever commissioned the missionary to deliver.

PUBLIC ROADS

ROADS IN SHAPE FOR WINTER

Need for Improved Highways This Year Will Be Greater Than Ever Before in History.

Highway preparedness for next winter is almost a negligible quantity in many states whose roads of military and economic importance will demand their utilization during the "snowbound" period. A survey of the plans for snow removal of every state in the Union having sufficient snowfall to impede highway traffic during the winter months has just been completed by a large rubber concern. The reports from



Heavy Traffic Follows Improvement.

the various state highway commissions disclose a surprising lack of organization and legislation to cope with the situation that promises to be worse this winter than the freight congestion and embargo period of last winter.

Never before in history have American highways played such an important part in transportation. Fleet after fleet of powerful motortrucks are plying between towns and cities. They release thousands and thousands of freight cars for war duty elsewhere. To take the trucks off the highways next winter would be nothing short of a calamity.

America's second winter in the world war—with more munition factories, more airplane plants and over 1,000,000 men in France who must have food and supplies from the rural districts and the inland commercial centers—will heap duties on the commerce never before heard of—duties of hauling that our railroads can't hope to meet.

Highways and trucks must come to the rescue. But under existing laws state highway commissions have no funds to keep the main traveled highways opened and cleared of snow.

The lack of farsightedness and provisions for snow clearance is alarming, according to the company, which urges early action to prevent disaster.

GOOD ROADS ARE NECESSARY

War Needs Make Highway Improvements Imperative for Transportation of Supplies.

Good roads have long been a need. Today they are a necessity. Instead of putting by road improvements until the war is over, war needs make immediate road development the more imperative. The country can produce plenty of food and supplies if we can but transport them where they are needed. The motor car and the motor truck can do the work if the roads are put in shape and kept in shape. It is not too much to say that bad roads in America threaten the lives of our men on the fighting front. They must have munitions, food and equipment, and these must be taken to them over roads here as well as abroad. Do your part by boosting road improvement in your community. The time to start is now.—Milestones.

BENEFIT OF IMPROVED ROADS

Make It Possible to Consolidate or Centralize Schools—Cost Reduced to Minimum.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That improved roads would benefit our country-school system there would seem to be no doubt. Good roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize the schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools centrally located will accommodate all of the children within a radius of four or five miles. In many communities having the advantage of improved roads commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers employed and modern facilities for teaching supplied at a minimum cost.

Not Good for Earth Roads.

The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they retain moisture.

Give Split Log Drag a Chance.

Those of you who have tried it know that the split-log drag will work wonders if it is given a good chance.

Gravel Roads First Step.

Gravel roads are the first step toward better roads. The next step is the broken stone or macadam road.

Center of Earth Road.

For an earth road which is 24 feet wide, the center should not be less than six inches nor more than 12 inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulder.

Quality Is Important.

Quality in the barley crop is important even if the barley is to be used only as feed for live stock.

Proper Place for Manure.

The place of action for manure is not in a pile but on the field.

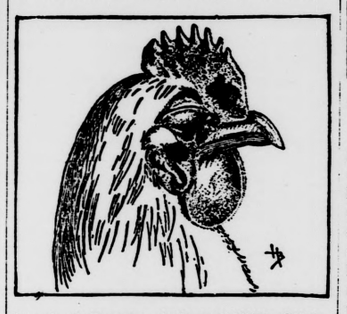
POULTRY

FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS

Sticktight Variety Found in Many Southern States Is of Importance —Few Other Types.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts, where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark flea covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations;



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Especial care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolated vaseline to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation. It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a saponified coal-tar creosote preparation, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. Rats sometimes harbor these fleas in considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work

The thorough cleansing of poultry houses and runs and the application of crude petroleum will be found to aid in the control of other important enemies of fowls, such as mites and chicken ticks or "blue bugs."

ARRANGE FOR EASY CLEANING

Dropping Board Prevents Litter From Being Contaminated—Remove Droppings Weekly.

Poultry houses are more satisfactory when they are arranged for easy cleaning. A dropping board will prevent the litter from becoming quickly contaminated and make cleaning easier. The board should be tight and the droppings removed at least once each week. It is a good plan to cover the board with dry earth, sand or cinders. Lime or wood ashes should not be used as an absorbent, as these materials lower the value of the poultry manure by allowing the ammonia to escape.

Watch Feed for Poults.

The feed for the young poults must be closely watched. Newly hatched poults require no feed for the first 24 hours.

Goslings Are Hardy.

Goslings, as a rule, are very hardy and should thrive with but the slightest loss.

DAIRY

CONTAINER OF PROPER KIND

Those With Handles Are Much Less Likely to Be Damaged in Transit in the Mails.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One important requirement for parcel post shipping and marketing is a proper and satisfactory container. Sometimes the consumer can secure containers more readily and economically than the producer. Those with handles are much less likely to be damaged in transit in the mails than those which are not thus supplied and which are likely to be tossed or thrown or handled by the string or twine used in tying them. A bamboo basket serves the purpose very well and may be used a long time. Ordinary splint baskets made of strips of veneer may also be used, and if they can be secured at a

Container for Shipping Cheese by Parcel Post.

price sufficientiy cheap a new one for each shipment is more economical than having them returned, unless they are sent back in lots of ten or more under one cover. This, of course, necessitates using them without a wooden handle, in which case a heavy twine should be used for a handle. This twine can be untied and the baskets used, or placed in one another, for return shipment. If a basket with a wooden handle is used, care should be taken to see it is securely nailed, not only at the rim of the basket but farther down toward the bottom, so as to prevent undue leverage which may break loose the nailing.

Corrugated pasteboard cartons frequently may be found useful and desirable for this service. They are made in a great variety of sizes, dimensions, and patterns, and when empty are shipped knocked down flat.

Few persons know how to prepare and pack fruit and produce for market. Proper packing for parcel post marketing is of primary importance and needs to be emphasized so that both the contents and the container may carry properly, arrive in good condition, and present a satisfactory appearance. The pack should be regular, of as nearly uniform produce as possible, and of full measure according to the quantity ordered. A little practice will enable almost anyone to pack a basket or container of any kind in a satisfactory manner.

FLAXSEED VS. WHOLE MILK

Outline of Results Secured by Experts at North Dakota Station in Feeding Calves.

Any successful method that will cut down the period of feeding whole milk to calves is usually welcomed by dairymen. Experts at the North Dakota experiment station have used flaxseed and skim milk with good results in the following manner:

Whole milk was fed for the first three weeks. Then during the age from three weeks to six months skim milk was fed with enough flaxseed to take the place of the fat in whole milk. Each calf was given two gallons of skim milk a day.

Calves fed in this manner did not do quite so well the first three months as a similar group of calves fed whole milk, but at the end of the six months there was practically no difference in condition except that the calves fed whole milk averaged about four pounds less in weight. But considering that $19 worth of whole milk per calf had been saved in the six months' period, the use of flaxseed was considered the better practice.

KEEP CREAM CANS COVERED

Direct Rays of Sun Counteract Whatever Care Has Previously Been Made to Keep Cool.

(By R. M'CANN, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

A great part of the value of keeping cream cool on the farm and at the station or creamery is lost in the cream being exposed to the direct rays of the sun while being hauled from the farm to the point of sale. Far too few people stop to realize the importance of covering their cream cans when bringing them in to town. Expensive jacketed cans are not a necessity to keep the cream cool; in summer weather just an ordinary piece of clean wet burlap or blanket thrown over the cans will keep the temperature of the cream as much as 20 degrees below what it would rise to if left uncovered while being transported over the average hauling distance.

Be Careful of Cream Cans.

Go easy on the cream cans. These containers are not any too plentiful these days and they should be handled with care, not only to make them last as long as possible, but for the sake of cleanliness.

Make Under-Sized Cows.

Poorly nourished heifers, freshening before they have attained their growth, will always be under-sized cows incapable of the milk production that their breeding would otherwise make possible.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur
Purifies
(All Druggists.)
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
Glenn's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

E. E. Dudding of New York wants 100,000 American convicts put to work in munition plants.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.

We Getcha, Boy.

"Can you swim, Sammie?" asked the visiting uncle, as the two were out for a little walk together.

"Well, I'll tell you, uncle," said the boy, with a knowing look. "It all depends on whether I'm around ma or the fellers."

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.

The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles.

There is only one guaranteed brand of Haarlem Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL Imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

Editor Gets Into Trouble.

They tell lots of tales on the editors, but this is a new one: The editor of a Kansas paper went to attend a party given by one of his neighbors, where just a few weeks before the home had been blessed by a new baby. The hostess met him at the door, and after the usual salutation he asked after the baby's health. The lady was hard of hearing, had a bad cold, and, thinking he was asking about herself, answered that although she usually had one every winter, this was the worst one she ever had; it kept her awake at night a great deal, and at first confined her to her bed. Then, noticing that the editor was acting very strangely, she said she could tell by his looks and actions that he was going to have one just like hers, and she asked him to come in out of the draft and sit down.—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Become Toy Makers.

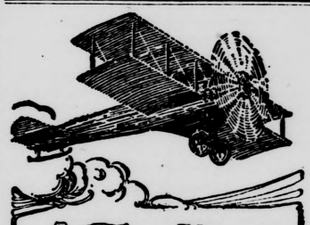
Toy making is one of the vocations encouraged in the re-education for war cripples in France. The Ecole Joffre is situated in the city of Lyons and now specializes in commercial training for the one-armed and in the manufacture of toys, according to a writer. Toy making is being studied with serious purpose. A beginning has been made in the wholesale manufacture of toys on the factory system, by which the making of separate parts is assigned to the mutiles, whose physical handicaps allow for easy operation of single process only.

Worse.

"They say that he married to escape military duty."

"That's like committing suicide to escape death."

It's difference of opinion that makes divorce cases, too.



A Feeling of Confidence always goes with health, and health making is the big reason for
Grape-Nuts
A delicious food, rich in the vital phosphates. No Waste. You eat and enjoy it to the last atom. Health making, nourishing, economical.
Try it.
"There's a Reason."

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

CLEARS Cuticura SOAP AND OINTMENT SAVES
QUICKLY REMOVE PIMPLES, DANDRUFF
THE SKIN THE HAIR

When You Need a Good Tonic
Take BABEK
THE QUICK AND SURE CURE FOR
Malaria, Chills, Fever and Grippe
CONTAINS NO QUININE
ALL DRUGGISTS or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Nobody Gets By.

My friend, who is an officer, told me this one: "There was a new and young lad on sentry duty, so I thought I would play a trick on him. It was dark when I approached the camp, and the sentry asked, 'Who goes there?' I answered, 'Nobody.' He, becoming excited at this answer, replied, 'Pass on.'"

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Measure of Esteem.

"Then she cares nothing for him?"

"Not even enough to inquire about his income."

A New Way to Shave

Tender skins twice a day without irritation by using Cuticura Soap the "Cuticura Way." No slimy mug, germs, waste of time or money. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

No Use Then.

Old Sage—Health is wealth all right.

Pessimist—Yes, but you can't get anything for it from a pawnbroker.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

T. J. Sands, Philadelphia, retiring after 50 years of railway service, refuses pension.

When Baby is Teething

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Wilmer Krusen is preparing Pennsylvania industries for employment of veteran American soldiers.

Why Dread Old Age?

It doesn't matter how old you are, if you keep well and active. Lots of folks are younger at 70 than others are at 60. Lame, bent backs; stiff, achy, rheumatic joints; bad eyesight and deafness are too often due to neglected kidney trouble and not to advancing years. Don't let weak kidneys age you. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*. They have made life more comfortable for thousands of elderly folks.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. E. C. Hampshire, 1312 Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va., says: "I was in awful shape four years ago with kidney complaint and nothing helped me until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They fixed me up all right and I haven't had any sign of the trouble since. The cure Doan's made for me has been a test of time and has been lasting."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Throw Away Your Old Straw Hat Clean it up with INSTANT CLEANER. Price ten cents. Gilda Sales Bureau, 475 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOME TOWN HELPS

COMMUNITY LIFE IS BEST

Under That System Every Citizen Has an Equal Interest in His Own Home Town.

Community life is the ideal life. People have more time to spend in and about their homes and as a result take greater interest in the development of their immediate neighborhood. They are more congenial and neighborly; they take greater pride in keeping their homes and yards in good condition; they are contented, more progressive and incidentally more prosperous; their children are raised and educated in the proper moral environment; they associate with good companions and grow up to be sound, healthy, clear-thinking men and women of the type that make the best citizens.

Much more could be said of the community proposition, but I believe I have said sufficient to prove beyond a doubt that the development of communities on a broad, systematic basis will have a tendency to increase the number of home lovers and home owners.

Real estate companies should avoid as much as possible the placing of a mere allotment on the market. It takes considerable time, trouble and money to work on the community plan, but the results achieved make the extra effort and expense well worth while.—Exchange.

PRETTY ORNAMENT ON PORCH

It Is Just Things Like This Floral Urn That Add Attractiveness to a Town.

A large granite bowlder hollowed out as a receptacle for a potted plant is the ornament which adorns the porch

The Ground Pine Seems to Grow Naturally Right Out of the Bowlder and the Effect Is Very Attractive.

at the home of Paul Brochier, on West Adams street, Los Angeles.

The rock is practically round, except that it is slightly flattened on the base to give it a firm setting. With an ordinary rock drill the inside of the stone was hollowed out so that a large flower pot would fit in exactly. A small drainage hole was drilled through to the bottom and a ground pine was planted in the flower pot.—Popular Science Monthly.

Don't Let Weeds Get Started.

If the garden is not neglected too long it can be rehabilitated again to some extent, but this means a long, hard job, which is not a pleasant thing in hot weather. On the other hand, if a little judicious work is done at frequent intervals the weeds and pests can be kept down—and so the garden kept up—without burdensome effort. Never let the weeds grow tall. Kill them with some kind of cultivating tool when they are little, or, still better, by stirring the ground from time to time before they appear at all; for you may be sure that if the ground is not stirred frequently they will appear. Do not let the pests get a start. It is safe to use the arsenical sprays on late cabbages, cauliflowers and tomatoes. No part of the late cabbages thus far grown will be eaten, and furthermore, they develop from the inside so that even if arsenic is used on them late, the edible portion is protected by the coarse outer leaves. Cauliflower may be so sprayed until the curd begins to form. Anything that is peeled may be sprayed. Tomatoes may either be peeled or washed and thus freed from any dangerous effects.

Fatal to Neglect Garden.

Neglect of the garden during the hot weather is fatal to a good crop, says W. E. Lommel of Purdue university, assistant county agent leader, in charge of garden work. More work in the garden is necessary now than at any other time of the year, if full value from earlier efforts is expected. Enthusiasm of the war gardeners must continue till frost.

"Vegetables require moisture and food for their proper development, and the food is not available for plant use if water is not present in the soil," said Mr. Lommel. "A good supply of soil moisture in the garden, therefore, is of vital importance. In watering, soak the soil thoroughly, as frequent light sprinklings do more harm than good. Seeds which are planted during hot dry weather especially need artificial watering, as do the young plants."

Acquainted With It.

Mollie—Are you going to the masquerade?

Chollie—Sure thing.

"What are you going to wear?"

"A gas-mask."

"Oh, I'll know you."

"How?"

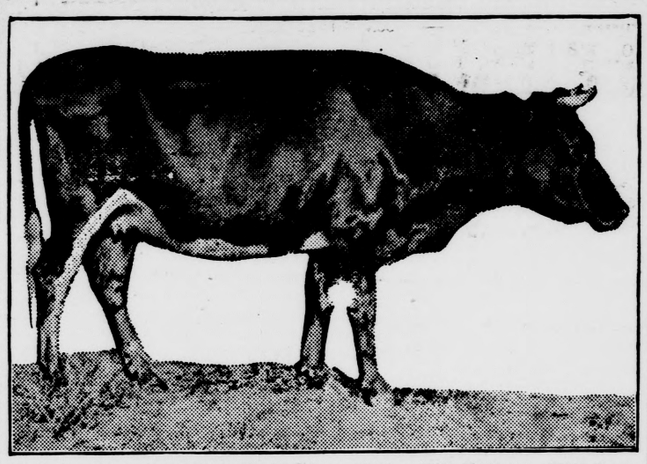
"By the gas."

Sounded Like One.

She—My first husband was a banker, my second lawyer, my third—

He—Awfully sorry, but I never could guess charades.

STOCK RAISERS ARE FIGHTING WINNING BATTLE WITH PESTIFEROUS FEVER TICK



Tick-Infested Animal—Of Little Value as Meat or Milk Producer—This Type Is Being Replaced by Good Meat and Milk-Producing Animals and Dipping Makes It Possible.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Progressive stock raisers are fighting a winning battle with the blood-sucking cattle fever ticks in Oklahoma. Through their effective co-operation with the United States department of agriculture and the live stock sanitary board of Oklahoma in dipping cattle, it is expected that 22 counties will be released from quarantine December 1, 1918. During May there were 987 dipping vats available and there were 889,144 dippings of cattle. During June 995 dipping vats were available and there were 841,263 dippings of cattle. The Oklahoma state council of defense firmly indorses the cattle tick campaign as a food conservation measure which will also contribute very materially to the prosperity of the state.

Dipping Cattle to Control Tick.

Benefit of Eradication.

The benefit to be derived from eradicating the tick is shown by the improved conditions after quarantine has been lifted. Restrictions on shipments of cattle have been removed, the loss from tick fever has been eliminated, more cattle are being raised, and a better grade of breeding stock is being introduced. Calves grow faster, cattle put on flesh more rapidly during the grazing season and go into the winter in better condition because of the absence of the tick. Dairy cows give a greater yield of milk, and the values of farm land are enhanced. In appearance the cattle show a marked contrast since the tick has been eradicated. Pure-bred cattle have been brought in from other sections to improve the native breed without any loss from fever. The Southern animals can enter the show ring of the North without restrictions.

Result in Mississippi.

In Mississippi, the first Southern state to have all its territory removed from quarantine, which opened a wedge to the gulf, the state-wide eradication law, passed in 1916, is regarded by many as one of the most progressive pieces of legislation enacted in the state for many years. The Mississippi commissioner of agriculture says that if the necessity for such a law had been realized four years prior to its passage, Mississippi would no doubt be the greatest cattle-producing state in the Union at the present time. The people who were responsible for getting this law on the statute books foresaw the possibilities for the permanent development of Mississippi's resources and turning into profit the abundance of pasture grass which had annually gone to waste or was eaten by unthrifty cattle to make blood to feed ticks.

Work in Louisiana.

Louisiana passed a state-wide tick eradication law in 1917, and at the time it was under consideration planters, cattlemen and others throughout the state hastily sent to their various lawmakers a flood of telegrams urging them to support the measure. This state-wide law did not become effective until the first of last April. Records show that during March 250,000 dippings were made under state or federal supervision, while in April the figures leaped to 1,700,000 and increased to over 2,000,000 during each of the following two months. Louisiana demonstrated that a state cannot afford to wait on a few uninformed stockmen who are opposed to dipping cattle and who have failed to advise themselves of the benefits to be derived from complete eradication.

The entire South is looking forward with confidence to an era of great prosperity in the cattle industry as the net gradually closes around the last cattle tick.

FOULBROOD IS CAUSE OF BIG BEE LOSSES

Symptoms and Measures for Control of European Variety.

When Strong Colonies Headed by Vigorous Queens of Resistant Stock Are Present Malady Makes Little if Any Trouble.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

European foulbrood—a disease of the brood of bees which has caused great losses to American beekeepers—is often confused with American foulbrood, though it is a distinct disease and requires different methods of treatment. That beekeepers may become familiar with the symptoms and measures for control of European foulbrood, the United States department of agriculture has just published farmers' bulletin 975, "The Control of European Foulbrood." When strong colonies headed by vigorous queens of resistant stock are present, this malady will usually make little, if any, headway, according to the bulletin. If the disease appears because of an absence of some of these precautions certain remedial measures described in the bulletin, should be put into practice.

Symptoms of European foulbrood are variable, color being perhaps the most constant symptom. The earliest indications of the disease are a slight yellow or gray discoloration, and the uneasy movement of the larva in the cell. As the decay of the infected cells proceeds the color changes to a decided yellow or gray. A symptom of the greatest importance is the fact that the disease attacks drone and queen larvae nearly as quickly as those of the workers. The disease is very infectious at times, but it weakens rather than kills the colonies. If the colony is strong it can usually withstand an attack of European foulbrood, and will clean up the diseased cells. But where the disease is persistent, and the bees are not able to ward it off, the beekeeper should remove the queen and strengthen the colony by combining the bees from two hives, and after all trace of disease has disappeared give the colony a young vigorous Italian queen of resistant stock. A queen whose colony becomes badly infected is rarely of any value and should be killed. Further details for the prevention and eradication of European foulbrood are contained in the bulletin referred to, a copy of which can be obtained so long as the supply lasts by applying to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

EASY WAY TO HARVEST CORN

Where Labor Is Scarce Mechanical Picker Is Recommended if Machine Is Available.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Husking corn from standing stalks is one of the biggest jobs where corn is a principal crop. Extra labor, hired by the day or bushel, is usually required. If you have trouble in obtaining enough labor to husk your crop, try to rent a mechanical picker, if a machine of a satisfactory type is available. About seven acres seems to be a fair day's work for one of these machines, and its crew of three men and three teams. Two wagons are required—one unloading while the other is being filled. This makes 350 bushels in corn yielding 50 bushels per acre, and it takes four high-class men husking by hand to average this amount throughout the season. Old men or boys who would be able to do only a small amount of work in husking by hand can do just as good and as much work with the machine as higher-class help. The amount of ground covered per day by a mechanical picker will be about the same, no matter what the yield; consequently the advantage derived from its use is greater in heavy corn than where the yield is low.

GERMAN POWER IS WEAKENING FAST

General March Says News From All Fronts Is Good.

1,750,000 SENT OVERSEES

Chief Of Staff Declares Teutons Hurriedly Strengthening New Line Before American Army.

Washington.—Striking proof that the German power is fast crumbling is contained in the announcement by General March, chief of staff, that the news from all battle fronts was "continuously good" and that 1,750,000 American troops have now been embarked for overseas service.

Just six months ago, the enemy flung his full military power against the British lines in Picardy in the great drive that was to end the war in a smashing victory. Today he was fighting desperately to hold the totttering Hindenburg line, the defensive system from which he struck that blow and back into which he has been hurled. Side by side, British, French and American armies have broken definitely the German offensive power in official opinion here. Already the American forces in France are more than half as strong as the whole German army and the tide of American fighting men toward France is continuing at an even pace.

The situation on the various battle fronts was tersely summarized by General March as follows:

"On the Western front our new line in Lorraine was quickly stabilized. The enemy has been hurriedly strengthening his line of defense, the so-called Kriemhild line, which lies only a mile or two in front of our new line on a front of about 20 miles from near Maizeray to the Moselle river at Vandires. We are now 10 miles away form Conflans and 12 miles away from Metz.

"On the plateau northeast of Soissons the French have continued to force back the enemy's troops until they are now within half a mile from the junction of the Mauberge road and the Chemin des Dames, and within 10 miles of Laon.

"The Serbian Army attacked the Bulgarians on a front of 25 miles and drove them back about 20 miles. According to official report the British have reopened activities in Palestine."

The Western battle wall has been rebuilt by the Allied and American forces, according to observers here. When the first American Army swiftly trampled out the St. Mihiel salient the last possibility of a German strategic stroke passed. The enemy faces now a straight line from the North Sea to the Swiss border. There are no salients to give opportunity for flank operations. Even if the power for a counter-offensive should be found—and military authorities here see no chance of that—the German high command would face the costly business of frontal attack. They have nothing, it is pointed out, not a single strategic position, to show for their great drive.

But it is more than a restored offensive line that faces them, officers say. Along the center of the great sweep of the front British and French armies are storming ahead night and day, harrying and harassing the battered German divisions without rest. Pershing's men stand before Metz and Conflans and against that new threat the enemy must gather reserves here on this new front at the very time when every available reserve division is sorely needed to meet the Allied rush to the north. Signs of further withdrawal are manifest along wide sectors of the German front.

In payment for their lavish expenditure of lives in the abortive offensive, the German leaders have now been compelled by formal decree to reduce the fighting strength of every infantry unit. Instead of 999 men in each battalion there are now only 850 under the revised organization. In no other way could the drain be met. To military observers this means that every German battalion or company when at full strength, must face an Allied or American unit of the same type that is at least 15 per cent. stronger in fighting men.

There appears good reason to believe that the German losses in prisoners alone since the tide turned against them in July would reach well up toward 200,000 were the truth known. The losses in guns and other material have not been counted.

With this steadily increasing superiority in both man power and war material at his command, military authorities here feel that perhaps the most striking asset Marshal Foch has acquired in his two months of swift and victorious counter-blows is the power to take the enemy by surprise at will. No longer need he wait for months or even weeks to organize an attack of more than local value. It is now possible almost over night to bring up the men and the mobile artillery for a thrust at any sector. Under the direction of the great French leader the whole front virtually is kept in a constant state of preparation for attack.

UNREST REIGNS IN SAXONY.

Twelve Socialist Leaders Reported Under Arrest.

Washington.—It is reported from Dresden to Amsterdam, according to a dispatch from France, that 12 leaders of the Saxon Indepenednt Socialist Party have been arrested at Dresden, Chemnitz and Zwickau as a result of the serious unrest reigning in the industrial districts of Saxony. The German censor would not allow details of the incidents to be sent.

Our Language.

"What became of your Swedish cook?"

"Oh, she got her Irish up and took French leave."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets and Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

Necessarily.

"That oculist is a man of very highbrow theories."

"Naturally, an oculist must live on eye-deals."

A torpid liver prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently. Adv.

Britain is buying 60,000,000 sticks of chewing gum for soldiers.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Milwaukee will eliminate foreign language studies from grade schools in June, 1919.

A. B. Welch of Mandan, N. D., a captain with the American army in France, is a Sioux Indian chief.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhœa; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Don't Get Hung Up With an Acid Stomach

25000 People Commit Suicide Every Year
A great food scientist says: "The cause of the most of them started in a bad stomach"

A Man Is No Stronger Than His Stomach

How Strong Are You?

It's Just Acidity That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer

It's true. There are millions of people all over the land who are weak, nervous, all tired and dragged out, who are trying to build up their jaded nerves and weakened bodies with drugs and stimulants; and many of them also EAT and EAT—but fail to get anywhere near the full amount of strength and nourishment out of their food. Why? Simply because of too much acid in the stomach—superacidity.

Get rid of the excess acid. Your stomach is all right—just give it a chance to work easily and naturally. Then see how good you will feel—your pep comes back, and your blood warms up!

A new method—truly a wonderful discovery called

EATONIC
FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

is positively guaranteed to clear the excess acid out of your stomach and bowels.

It is made in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets—handy to carry around with you.

Get a big box of EATONIC at any drug store and see how quickly it banishes the immediate effects of acid-stomach. Away with heartburn, belching, food repeating, indigestion, etc.—and then see how your general health improves.

So again we tell you—insist upon it—if you are ailing get a big box EATONIC from your druggist today. The cost is a trifle—only 60c. You have faith in your druggist. We authorize him to absolutely guarantee EATONIC to you and you can trust your own druggist to make this guarantee good. If EATONIC fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, drop us a postal card and we will send it to you at once; you can send us the 60c after you get it. Address: H. L. Kramer, Pres., Eatonic Remedy Company, 1018 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
correct
CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears signature *Brent Good*

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

Theorist.

"I always believe in saving something for a rainy day."

"How much have you saved?"

"Oh, I haven't saved anything, but I believe in it."

The man who has made the most of his youth usually makes the most of his old age.

Crockery Saver.

Danger of breakage is eliminated in a new motor-driven dish washer in which the dishes are held stationary in wire baskets and water is forced around them.

The manufacture of paper from wood pulp involves 28 separate operations.

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy **good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre** you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming** is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY
Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

Have Overcome Space.

"The spaces of land and sea are nothing where common purposes bind."—General Pershing.

Her Destiny.

"A waitress ought to be born one."

"Why so?"

"Isn't she one maid to order?"

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE"
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For Sale, Improved 40 Acre Farm Reynolds Co., Mo., 4½ hours from St. Louis; 1½ miles to school, church, railroad; fruit, timber, free range. Would consider barber shop in trade. Grasp this. For further information write E. C. Gunn, Rolla, Mo.

Would You Like to get 100 letters daily, each containing 10c? Will send formula for 10c. George West, 5606 Walnut, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PILE SUFFERERS with Fistula, Fissures, Ulceration, Constipation, Bleeding, Itching, write free trial Palalax Pile Cure. S. U. Tarney, Auburn, Ind.

ODESSA

Mr. John Fordham was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

Miss Frances Davis visited relatives in Philadelphia this week.

Miss Florence Carrow visited her brother, Dr. James Carrow, last week.

Miss Helen Bradley, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. Harry Lightcap last week.

Miss Louise Gremminger is attending Boyd's Business School in Wilmington.

Mrs. John Heller and Mrs. Lee Heller spent several days with relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. Davidson and Miss Davidson spent last week with relatives, near Chesapeake City, Md.

Miss Myrtle Derrickson has accepted a position as teacher in the High School at Sudlersville, Md.

Milton Phillips, of Camp Meade, Md., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips.

Miss Cornelia Townsend has returned to New York after spending sometime with her mother, Mrs. G. L. Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rhodes, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rhodes.

Mrs. Emily McClellan and granddaughter Estella McClellan, of Dayton, Ohio, are guests of Mrs. Howard Morris.

The time of the Sunday School has been changed from 10:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M. Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6:45. Leader, Mr. William Bogensheitz. Everybody welcome.

WARWICK

Rev. Zibe Adams and family are visiting relatives in New Jersey.

Mrs. Kate Merritt, of Middletown, spent this week with Mrs. John R. H. Price.

Mrs. Dan Fletcher and daughter, of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs. Charles Boyles.

Miss Blanche Wright, of Atlantic City, N. J., was a brief caller in town on Tuesday.

Messrs. T. P. Devine, J. R. H. Price and Lawrence Devine were Elkton visitors on Tuesday.

Mr. William Lofland and Mr. Joseph Walker, of Philadelphia, were callers in town on Tuesday.

Miss Clara Price, of Wilmington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Jr., and children visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, on Sunday.

The Ladies Aid Society met at the home of Mr and Mrs. Harry Boyles, near town, on Thursday evening last.

TOWNSEND

Raymond Landon, of Camp Meade, Md., was home this week.

Miss Lydia Short, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ernest Weldon.

We are glad to report Miss Thelma Jones improving, she having had Spanish influenza.

James A. Hart, Jr., of Camp Dix, N. J., spent the week-end with his wife and parents here.

Mr. Edgar Spakman, of Philadelphia, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Lattomus.

Miss Mamie Townsend, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Walter Gill.

The ladies of Townsend Red Cross shipped the following articles to the headquarters at Wilmington, this week: 34 sweaters, 5 helmets, 2 scarfs, 30 chemise, 50 chemise, 104 diapers, 15 towels and 9 pillows.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, September 29th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Lessons from Favorite Hymns." Acts 16:22-25; 2 Chron. 5:11-14.

7 30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The Sunday School Convention of St. Georges Hundred will be held in the Forest Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon next September 30th.

The fall meeting of the Presbytery will be held at Lewes on Monday, October 7th, at 2.30 p. m.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive starts today (Saturday), and everyone should earnestly consider how much of this Loan he or she can subscribe to. Let us do our best, and encourage our Boys at the front—by showing that we are with them in sympathy and effort.

Received Steel Helmets

Miss Elsie R. Jones received Saturday last from Sergt. Zenas Penland, Co. B, 103d Military Police, A. E. F. a steel helmet supposed to be taken from the head of a dead German soldier. Miss Jones is very proud of her souveneir which weighs three pounds and it is quite a curiosity to a great many of our people.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Shallcross who reside near Odessa, have also received a helmet and a large shell of the German type from their son Ralph who is serving the colors in France.

LOST—Friday P. M., in town, a silver-mesh purse. Reward if returned to DR. W. S. P. COMBS.

Joseph Herman, convicted in General Sessions Court at Wilmington of embezzling money from the American Express Company, was sentenced to four months in the workhouse.

Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U.

At the business meeting of Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U. held in September, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Annie Lynch; First Vice President, Mrs. Kate Kane; Second Vice President, Mrs. Sadie Robinson; Secretary, Mrs. Laura Eliason; Treasurer, Mrs. Hester Ellison; Superintendents: Flower, Miss Leoina Lynch; Press, Mrs. Lizzie Bendler; Social Purity, Mrs. Regina Hopkins; White Ribbon, Mrs. Lizzie Marker; Mercy, Mrs. Ida Daniels, White Ribbon Recruits, Mrs. Marie Biddle; Literature, Miss Anne Ellison. The next meeting will be held at the home of the Misses Lynch, Thursday, October 3d.

Hundreds of Them

Suits and Overcoats in the New Special Models for Young Men, Sizes 34 to 40.

We carry the following:
Little Boys' Suits, 3 to 8 years
Boys' Knicker Suits, 8 to 19 years
High School Boys, 16 to 20 yrs.
Young Men's, 34 to 40 chest
Men's Regulars, 35 to 40
Men's Shorts, 35 to 38
Men's Slims, 36 to 42
Men's Stouts, 38 to 50
Extra Sizes, 42 to 50
Long Stouts, 40 to 50

Every other department crowded with the Latest and Best. Hats, Furnishings, Shoes and Custom Tailoring.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Large Public Sale of LIVE STOCK
FARMING IMPLEMENTS. ETC,

I will sell at public auction at my stables in Galena on
Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1918
Beginning at 12.30 a. m. sharp

35 Head of fresh Cows, springers, Heifers, stock Bulls, Fat Cows of all kinds, etc. 20 Head Horses, Mules and Colts.

Nearly all this stock will be sold on commission for three farmers. From one farm I will sell 10 head of his best cows because he is overstocked. For another farmer will sell everything he has; will mention part; 2 Farm Wagons, 1 John Deer Riding Plow, 1 Schauber Corn Cutter, 1 Drill, Plows, Harrows, Rakes and lot of farming implements too numerous to mention, 3 pairs Good Mules, 1 Odd Mule, 15 head of Horses of all kinds, some are extra good, others are to good. 50 Shoats and Pigs.

Sale Rain or Shine.

Two Ford Cars. Will make good trucks.

Lot Harness. Carriages and, in fact, will sell for you anything you bring on commission.

S. G. CALDWELL.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

I advertise very extensively, get hundreds of inquiries every month and am selling many farms, mostly to buyers from a distance. If you really want to sell your farm see me at once, as this is the best season of the year.

I CHARGE NO COMMISSION

I pay you your price in full—not a cent of cost to you for my services. Notify me that your farm is for sale and I will call on you, examine the place, take pictures of buildings, and get full description. A square deal and plenty of reference to banks and satisfied customers.

ALBERT L. TEELE'S FARM AGENCY
Main St. Newark, Del.
Telephone 246

Property For Sale

Farm of 200 acres, 30 acres of fine meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit for home use. Located on stone road 5 miles from Wilmington. This farm supports 40 head of cattle.

Farm of 100 acres, Good land, new barn for stock, 12 room house, and other buildings. 9 miles from Wilmington 1-2 miles from nearest R. R. Station.

Farm of 100 acres 80 tillable, balance meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit. Well located School and Church opposite farm. 1 mile from R. R. Station.

Several small places of 20 to 50 acres with fair buildings. Price $2000 to $5000 each.

12 houses located on Main, Broad, Green and Crawford Sts, at prices of $1000 to $4500 each. A few of them have all the modern improvements. Look them over and own a home with your rent money.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown,
Phone 168 Del.

Public Sale
—OF—
Personal Property!

Will be sold at Public Sale at "Mount Vernon Place," near Kirkwood, Delaware, the late residence of Jacob B. Cazier, deceased, on

SAT. Sept. 28, 1918,
at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

The following described Personal Property:

10 HORSES

Nos. 1 and 2. Pair of handsome black Percheron Mares, 12 years old, weight 2800 pounds.

Nos. 3 and 4. Pair of Percheron Colts, own brother and sister, one 18 months old, the other 6 months, sired by Percheron Stallion.

No. 5. Standard bred Colt, 18 months old, sired by Cressof Mc., dam by Oakland Baron.

No. 6. Standard bred Colt, 6 months old.

No. 7. Vernon Boy, good driver and saddle horse, 17 years old.

No. 8. Well-bred Mare, 6 years old.

No. 9. Black Horse, good worker and driver.

No. 10. Brown Mare, Lady Oakland by Oakland Baron.

Cattle

2 Holstein Cows, 6 years old, will be fresh shortly; 1 Heifer, 2 years old, will be fresh shortly; 1 Holstein Bull, nearly two years old.

Four Hogs, 3 Shoats and about 50 Chickens.

Farm Machinery

Consisting of Corn Sheller, Seeder, Drill Wagon, Mower, 3 Harrows, 2 Sulky Cultivators, Roller, Mill Wagon, Phosphate Drill, 1 New Drill, Side Delivery Rake, Hay Loader, Bull Tractor and Plows, Saw and Stand, 2 Feed Cutters, Etc.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH.

EQUITABLE TRUST CO.,
Executor of Jacob B. Cazier, Deceased.
William S. Armstrong, Auc.

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store
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Installment Plan

The simple, easy and most efficient way to save money for a particular purpose is by installments from your weekly or monthly pay. At each pay day reserve a portion of your wages for deposit in the Wilmington Savings Fund Society thus providing for payment of your taxes when due. The safety of your money and the interest it will earn are help ful factors in carrying out this plan.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

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S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
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of any meat or any cut and you connot make a mistake. All meats sold here are strictly choice and of the finest flavor. If once you try our meats you'll find, possibly to your surprise, that you pay no more for the chicest here, than you have been paying for ordinary grades.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

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Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over
$700,000.00
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

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WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the uselessness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS
WILMINGTON, DEL.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYTSEM

NOTICE

Owing to the greatly increased cost of producing, Electric Current Consumers will please take notice that on and after October 1st, 1918 the price will be twelve (12) cents per kilowatt hour.

LIGHT & WATER COMMISSION

"Where is the Fire?"

IT seems like a small thing to ask of the operator—but what does it mean?

Possibly, at the same moment, hundreds are asking the same question and from the way the signal lamps on the switchboard glow one might say that the switchboard was on fire.

It requires as much time, as much use of the operator's service and telephone equipment to answer such a call as it does to establish an ordinary connection, and calls made at such critical times may delay the really important calls—calls for doctors, police and other emergency necessities—for the operator cannot distinguish the calls of a curious nature from important ones.

Now, as never before, all telephone facilities must be available to carry forward the really important business which is presented every hour. Please make only the *necessary calls* and help us as we strive to serve.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

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Butchers and Live Stock
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We Specialize in
FAT COWS AND CALVES
Highest CASH Prices Paid
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Special Summer Courses

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

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TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,
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WILMINGTON, DEL. SALISBURY, MD.

The Feeling of Assurance

that a bank account gives is worth many times the effort required to establish one at this bank. Because this feeling of assurance plays such a large part in the

Success of Life

your boy should have it at an early age. Give him assurance and self-reliance by entrusting him with an account today.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

The First Gun Opening The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign

In

St. Georges Hundred
Will be Fired
—To-Night—
Sat., September 28th

Open Air Meeting
Middletown
7 to 8 o'clock

Town Hall
Odessa
8 o'clock

Prominent Orator - Community Singing
led by Mr. William P. White
FORT DU PONT BAND
Show Your Patriotism by Your Attendance

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the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at DELAWARE COLLEGE begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and privates pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to

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